

of Hongkong. I told the said C. J. Matlock to ascertain whether the men would prefer to be handed over to the police in Hongkong or to be sent back to Japan, and I stated I should prefer taking them back and having them punished in Japan as a warning to other intending stowaways. I was subsequently told that the men had elected to go back to Japan rather than to be handed over to the police in Hongkong.

(Signed) C. J. Edwards.
And I the said C. J. Matlock for myself say:—Acting as I believed in accordance with the direction given to me by the said G. J. Edwards as herein before stated I confined the said two stowaways in the store-room of the steamship *Zambesi* before entering the harbour of Hongkong, and through the boatwain of the ship, who acted as interpreter, I enquired of the men whether they would prefer being handed over to the police in Hongkong or to be taken back to Japan and I was told by the boatwain that they preferred to be taken back to Japan. I therefore kept them in confinement as stated in the evidence taken in the trial yesterday. In imprisoning the said stowaways and in seeing as I did I verily believed that I was carrying out the wishes and instructions of my commanding officer, and that I was doing no more than it was my duty to do. I was not aware that I was committing any wrong or infringing the law in any respect.
(Signed) C. J. Matlock.

THE "MEMNON" CASE.
Mr. Francis appeared for T. G. Keane, chief officer of the *Memnon*, charged with shooting a fireman on board ship on the 5th April. Through some misunderstanding, said the learned counsel, the ship had been allowed to go away, with all the witnesses on board, on the presumption that the Sessions could wait till she returned. She was expected back on the 27th, a public holiday in honour of the Queen's birthday. He asked for a postponement to the 30th.

The Sessions were accordingly adjourned to the 30th, Keane on bail as before.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY A LUKONG.

Chinese constable No. 332 was brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, on remand, charged with assaulting chair-coolies and levying blackmail from them. Mr. H. L. Dennis appeared for the defence, Chief Inspector Matheson prosecuted and Mr. Kaw Hong Take, J. P., watched the case on behalf of the Chinese coolies.

Chin Ma-chi, a chair-coolie, said:—On the 3rd instant about 1 a.m. I was in Possession Street and saw the defendant running away. On the 5th instant I saw the defendant again in Possession Street. I was there with my chair and saw the defendant get hold of bearers of chair No. 248 and violently assault them. The assault was committed with his fists. He also assaulted other chair-coolies.

Mr. Kaw Hong Take:—Will your Worship allow me. There is a mistake in the interpretation.

His Worship:—Well a minute.

Continuing, witness said:—The constable struck the coolies hard with his fists. Being near the man I could see distinctly.

His Worship to the Chinese interpreter:—Do you understand my questions? Do you understand and interpret the answers properly? The interpreter:—Yes, sir.

Witness, continuing, said the constable first went to one end of the chair and assaulted the coolie in such a manner that he almost caused the leading coolie to fall down. They dropped the chair and ran away in opposite directions. I don't know why the assault was committed. The defendant was the only *lukong* in uniform in the street at the time. Two nights prior to the occasion in question I was assaulted by the defendant, so when I saw the assault to which I refer I was in hiding, having run away as soon as I saw the assault approaching.

Cross-examined:—When I went to a house opposite the Chin Ma-chi at midnight on the night in question there were fully thirty chairs in the street, all along the side-channel.

At this point his Worship expressed his surprise that the Court interpreter should take about four minutes to put the question:—"Is the street under repair?"

Continuing, the street is under repair at present but it is not on that account that the police are often driving us (chair-coolies) away. The *lukong* entered Possession Street from the Queen's Road and passed my chair before reaching the coolies he assaulted. The coolies assaulted are named Chun Ayok and Chun Ayon. Mr. Kaw Hong Take, asked me why the constable assaulted me, and I said because I wouldn't pay him three cents.

By the Court:—It was on the 3rd that the *lukong* demanded the three cents. When coming along Possession Street the defendant was by the coolies and said:—"I want to make some money with my chair." He replied:—"If you don't give me three cents I'll beat you to death." I refused. He then punched me hard with his fist on the chest. I thought I was obliged to pay the three cents because I was out very late—that was what the *lukong* said. I never paid the defendant any money, but whether or not other chair-coolies paid him I cannot say. Never saw him assault any other coolies, nor did I hear him demand blackmail before.

On the continuation of the trial this afternoon His Worship dismissed both the charges against the *lukong*—of assault and attempting to obtain bribes. In the course of a long judgment his Worship dwelt on the need for more definite and widely known regulations for the control of chair and ricksha coolies, and for the guidance of the police. If this suggestion could be properly carried out, it would avoid a great deal of annoyance to the public, and would relieve the police magistracy of an immense number of trivial cases. Prisoner dismissed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

COMR. HASTINGS, R.N.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."
Sir,—It is too much to ask you to give Capt. Hastings a rest? It may be all as you say—likely enough he has not had a training particularly adapted for the post he now holds, but he does his best, which is more than members of the Civil Service usually do. A more fair-minded, honest, and conscientious man or one of its officers could be hard to find. I have had some dealings with him myself, and only wish there were more of his sort. If he doesn't know much law, he does far better than some who do—not to mention names!

Yours truly,
HONGKONG, 14th May, 1892.

A WORD FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."
Sir,—As an impartial observer, you cannot object to my stating the opinion that, however deficient in sense the Government may be, some of its officers exhibit a worse state of mind. Nobody, say any experienced eye, expects a Government to do anything more than to

on it to do anything. But there is a growing disposition in Hongkong to count on Government to wet-nurse every commercial enterprise, to look after everything in a ridiculous grand-motherly way. Why cannot the people make their own arrangements? This is only one instance, but it is much to the point. The commercial community protests against grand-motherly legislation, and yet cries for more.

Yours sincerely,
HONGKONG, 17th May, 1892.

JOHN PYM.
OFFICIAL SALARIES.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—There is one point about the retrenchment scheme which seems to have escaped everybody. The Colonial Secretary, of course, did not mention it, but it is strange how Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Chater, yourself and your contemporaries all forgot it.

There was a distinct promise that the increase of official salaries last year should not be perpetuated without special consent. This promise was repeated and emphasised several times. Now it is broken.

Yours truly,
HONGKONG, 19th May, 1892.

"GOVERNMENT" IN THE PHILIPPINES.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—Seeing in one of your papers of last month an account of the good work the new Captain General Despujol is doing in the Philippines, and the interest he takes in everything, I beg now to ask you for space in your valued paper, to state certain facts as to events which are passing here (Yap), and of which he has been informed by various Consuls in Manila.

In the month of September last, the Governor here, in partnership with the Secretary and native chief, started to do copra business, by instituting the natives a few hundred bags each were landed in the name of the Governor of the Caroline, in a good many villages of this group, and the inhabitants were told to fill them with copra for the Governor, and if in a certain time the bags were not filled, they would be punished, this punishment to consist in having their houses burned, and their cocoanut trees destroyed. Notwithstanding that all the merchants of this place complained to their respective consuls in Manila, about the carrying-on of the Government officials here, very little notice was seemingly taken of this. As it was said, the Governor was recalled, and the Secretary suspended, but this seems only to have been a ruse to throw dust in our eyes, as by this last mail, which arrived here on the 13th inst., the same Governor, Don José Montero y Oca, returned from Manila, bringing with him two boats and several thousand empty bags, to be filled with copra. Now if this was a legitimate business, it should not cause as much trouble as it does to hold out against any new comer or old hand, but, as the natives are so easily intimidated and so terribly afraid of anything that has the smell of Government about it, they will make copra for the Governor, before paying their debts to us. If, as you say, the Captain General is such a just and honorable man, why are there no steps taken to stop the actions of this Governor and his adherents?

The consequences of this are that the natives are again as licensees as they were before the Governor came here. Murder is committed under the very eyes of the Governor, but no notice taken of it. In fact, it went thus far, that according to the story of the natives, there was a murder committed here the other day, and on account of the native chief, partner in the Governor's business, receiving a certain amount of native coin (pearl-shell) to buy the matter up, the Governor took no steps whatever towards punishing the murderer, though the case was denounced by the Father and Missionaries. Some four months ago, there was a most atrocious murder committed, within a quarter of a mile of Government House, and though the names of the murderers were known the next day, the Governor washed his hands clear of it. In fact, on account of the Governor and secretary having so much to do, in attending to their copra business, civilization will be a long time coming.

One of the former Governors here, the late Don Manuel Teyra, the only proper Governor we have had, did everything possible to stop the old manners and customs of Yap. He introduced the Spanish coin here, paid for everything he received from the natives, and did his utmost to civilise the people. Since his departure from here, everything has gone on the old way again. The Governor and acting Governors we have had here since 1889 have been numerous, and followed each other up with remarkable speed, until the present Governor, who arrived in April 1891 and has been here since, until the beginning of last March, when he left for Manila and returned on the 13th of this month. Now this Governor instead of civilising the natives, makes the native money into government coin; that is to say, he barter with the natives for pearl-shell instead of paying them in dollars and cents. Surely the Spanish Government do not hold these islands for the benefit of their paid employes, because at the rate business is going on here, it seems that the Governor and Co. are making their pile out of the Yap natives. Scolding or fighting is not noticed at all, though women are torn from their husbands' homes, to be used for the benefit, or better said prostitution, of the natives of other villages, and if, in going round this group, I ever make a remark about it to the natives, they only answer me:—"What do we care for the Governor, a few bags of copra or a couple of pigs will cover all our sins."

Murder is committed, and it taken notice of, paid for at the rate of one or two hundred bags of copra per corpse.

And now, to crown all, there is a squad of convicts roaming about the group by permission of the Government, who are trying their utmost to make Yap men worse than they are already. Surely the convicts ought to be kept in the Philippines. In short, the state of Yap to-day is much worse than before a Government existed here.

Thanking you before hand for your inserting the above.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. JOSEF MICHELS,
Manager for D. P. O'Keefe, Esq.,
Yap, 30th April, 1892.

SOUTH FORMOSA.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tainanfo, 10th May, 1892.
We have been lately visited by a very severe earthquake, in fact the most disastrous that has been known for years. It occurred at 10 a.m. on the 32nd, and is said to have been felt in Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong. The shock itself was preceded by a rumbling sound as of a heavy wagon approaching and then came a heavy vertical, followed by the still more severe horizontal shaking. The whole thing lasted for about 30 seconds, and there can be but little doubt that a second or two more would have brought down many, if not most, of the houses both in Amoy and Tainanfo.

This damage actually done to the four places consists of the Customs Club and storey above being so cracked and thrown out of plumb that in effect the building will have to be entirely renewed. The roof of the Customs quarters on Fort Zealandia was badly shaken up, but otherwise the house was unhurt. Several houses have been entirely cracked and shaken and great care will have to be taken in making good these defects. A boundary wall about 200 yards long was thrown bodily into the road. Several native houses both in the city and Amoy are reported to have fallen, but we only hear of one or two deaths.

In taking the casualty list is greater. The Customs Office and Assistant's quarters were so cracked, shaken up and generally battered that they have had to be raised to the ground and a completely new building is in course of erection. The Commissioner himself was caught once under the shelter of his office doorway. This gentleman's residence though not actually down is in such a cracked and dangerous state as to render any further habitation quite impossible and we hear instructions are only being awaited from the North to proceed at once in restoring the dilapidations. Meanwhile both Commissioner and Assistant have availed themselves of Consular hospitality and gone to live on the top of the hill in the spacious mansion H. M. J. Office of Works has erected there. As is always the case, houses standing on made ground have suffered most, while those built on rocks show little or no evidence of the severe handling they were subjected to.

Altogether this earthquake, comparatively short in duration though it was, has done more damage, and certainly excited more terror than any former outbreak of a similar nature during the past 30 years.

The Governor has been closely shut up in his *janteh* since arrival and it is said will only pay very formal and hurried visits to the foreign officials, as he passes through Amoy on his way to the steamer. H.E. has declined, on the plea of work, all proposals from the Consuls for visits to him even on important business. He is said to have been very active in some investigations concerning local officials and the popular rumour is that more than one have come under trial. There is a high order of the better to gauge necessities and advantages than when reports of occurrences and conditions of affairs have to filter solely through the individuals interested. Be all this as it may, H.E. has certainly managed to imbue the popular mind with the idea that he is going to be a great improvement on former experiences, and I think I may report that Shan *vis-a-vis* the populace, has deservedly or otherwise, created a most favourable impression. With reference to foreigners H.E. does not seem to be so interested and a proclamation he has just issued in the campfire districts, telling people that they need not repay any advances made to them on account of campfire, looks as though he is inclined to support his predecessor's strong anti-foreign monopoly in relation to this trade.

The Governor leaves to-morrow for Taipei in the Government Telegraph steamer *Feldick*.
N. C. Daily News.

CHUNGKING.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 23rd, 1892.
Rather startling news has come to us from a friend who has been travelling in the region of the famous salt wells in the centre of the province. He writes that 80 *li* from the wells he met a gang of not less than ten men selling anti-foreign books and preaching a crusade against foreigners. They claimed to be under the Viceroy's protection and said their home was at Tsching-chang, a place close by the wells and Chienchi. Our correspondent says, "They did good trade and abused foreigners roundly. The reports are spreading and may bring us trouble at any time." Strange that when the stream of filth has been partially checked at Changsha it should threaten to inundate us in this province. We regret that our correspondent did not inform us more particularly of the contents of the books being sold, but trust he will do so later on. Where in all China has there been an organized attempt of this sort before? If it is not put a stop to it can hardly fail to mean trouble to us who live in this region, *minus* the gunboat caplains.

That Viceroy Liu should be proclaimed as protector of this movement is significant, and goes to confirm the common view which credits him with being strongly anti-foreign. Two or three years ago some missionaries were driven out of Tchang-chien, the magistrate claiming that he was acting under instructions from the Viceroy. The story has been repeated since, and the smaller measures like the Viceroy's name has not been mentioned, and now at Chungking there is a case more serious still. Missionaries rented a house, and after a short occupancy were ordered to leave. Refusing to do so, there was an attempt to boycott them, people being threatened with punishment if they sold them either food or water, and this not proving sufficient, the files were taken off from over their heads, and they were threatened with severe measures if they did not leave the place. We now learn that the threat has been fulfilled. First an attempt was made to stir up the people with placards. Reference was made to the Tchang riot, which was said to have been provoked by the kidnapping of children, and the missionaries at Chungking *Fu* were accused of the same nefarious practice. Rumour was also given some stupefying medicines which induced it to follow after a foreigner who was passing through Chungking selling books. Fortunately the child was seen by a relative and called back before it had gone far from the place. But this murky story falling in its purpose, a few military students entered the place and asked the missionaries to carry them outside the city, where they were ordered to go. We understand that a boat had been provided for them, a thoughtful attention which one would hardly expect under the circumstances. The letters to Chungking were written from the boat. The writer speaks of being quite sure, but whether in *bo* or *mind*, we do not know.

It was charged by some last year that the officials generally were not very cognizant of, but implicated in, the riots in the Yangtze valley. World is not so certain as a correspondent so far away as this? The Viceroy is almost

entirely lapsing the whole movement, the local officials and gentry willingly seconding him. The common people have had nothing to do with the matter from beginning to end. Apparently such vulgar, bungling projects as burning houses, destroying property, and murdering missionaries are to be discarded in the future, and a stand will be made on the question of permission by treaty. The missionaries in the province have regarded this as a test case and we should be glad to see it so regarded at Peking and at home. The case has been reported to the English Consul here and we hope its importance will be perceived by his superiors. If missionaries are no longer to be permitted to reside out of treaty ports, then the missionary societies will need to restrict their operations considerably. In such a case no small pressure would be brought to bear upon the various governments for a revision of the present treaties.
—N. C. Daily News.

TSINGJIANGFU.
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

May 5th, 1892.

Last week this city was in a great state of excitement; first with the passing of the anti-foreigner boat, detached after detachment flying their different coloured bright flags. Next, the visit of the Viceroy, making his regular triennial tour of inspection which this year lasted only three days, as a despatch called him back to Nanking to quell an uprising of the *Kolao* *Hui*. Such was the rumour current among the natives, and the foreigners simply have to wait and wonder in suspense till the Shanghai papers come to bring them in touch with the outside world.

An accident occurred on the arrival of the Viceroy; the soldiers on one of the small gunboats while firing a salute, became apart with excitement and dropped their light into their stock of powder, which gave them an upset of a different kind, one man being killed and three others injured. The Viceroy is said to have been displeased with the drilling of the soldiers, and it is no wonder when we see how totally devoid of that individual desire to excel the Celestial is, as compared with Western soldiers. That we are so widespread in China, expressed in act it is not in word, "exert yourself as little as possible," seems to have had its effect on the army as well as on the gentry and others. Think of ten days before the arrival of the big inspector, the cavalry just getting really wide awake about drilling! The efforts of some made them a regular laughing stock with those looking on, one man, though a member of the cavalry, had never ridden before and a flood of amusement by his stuncious efforts to keep on his horse, which soon proved unavailing, and over he went.

The return of the Viceroy was quite a slight for this quiet canal, his fleet taking no less than six tugs, each pulling several large mandarin boats and a gunboat.

A fire broke out in a village about 50 *li* from here near the Huangtsi lake and swept away every house, not one left within the town (mud) wall. The several hundred families left homeless were visited by the Hsien who will most likely petition the Tsching to render some assistance to rebuild their houses as they are far from affluent. Fortunately no lives were lost. There was much rain the latter part of April, but now bright and warm weather prevails.
—N. C. Daily News.

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Commence at 5 P.M.
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Chinese, 25 cents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1892.

WANTED.
To buy a full Rigged Barque of some FIVE HUNDRED TONNAGE, either Wood or Iron, must be comparatively new with all the latest improvements. English built and fitted. Apply to the Undersecretary with full particulars as to construction, price, &c. HANABUSA SHOKWA, No. 13, Minami Kinokuni-cho, Kiohashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

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And all other Sultans of Royalty who have visited Siam.

WILL PLAY AT WEST POINT, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st.

Doors open at 4.30 P.M.
Commence at 5 P.M.
Admission 50 cents; Children, 25.
Chinese, 25 cents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1892.

WANTED.
To buy a full Rigged Barque of some FIVE HUNDRED TONNAGE, either Wood or Iron, must be comparatively new with all the latest improvements. English built and fitted. Apply to the Undersecretary with full particulars as to construction, price, &c. HANABUSA SHOKWA, No. 13, Minami Kinokuni-cho, Kiohashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo, 10th May, 1892.

THE TYPHOON SEASON. NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES OF "THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE EASTERN SEAS," (by W. Doherty, Director of Hongkong Observatory).

THIS useful work has been re-written and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of late years.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.

"Mr. W. Brewer, The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd., Messrs. A. A. de Meis & Co., Ltd., Amoy, Messrs. N. Mould & Co., Ltd., Amoy, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama, Messrs. Sayle & Co., Ltd., Singapore, Messrs. Amodeo

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—105 per cent. premium, sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—£5.00, paid up—25 per cent. div. sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, buyers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$65 per share, buyers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$25 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—1 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—14 per cent. premium.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$88 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$59 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tis. 240 per share, ex. div. sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100, sales.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$7 per share, buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$36 per share, buyers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Geo. F. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$144 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$40 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.
 The Shamone Hotel Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 Pungim and Sengle Doo Samantan Mining Co.—\$35 per share, buyers.
 The Rong Gold Mining Co., Limited—45 cents per share, buyers.
 Imuria Mining Co., Limited—\$1.50 per share, sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.
 Tongyin Coal Mining Co.—\$180 per share, sales.
 The Jubel Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$7 per share, buyers.
 The Selous Tin Mining Co., Limited—10 cents per share, sellers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—£2 sales.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$16 per share, ex. div. sales and buyers.
 Crutchfield & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$54 per share, buyers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$35 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$68 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$70 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$8 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$34 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank, T. T. 2/9 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/9 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10 1/2
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/10 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10 1/2
 On Paris—Bank Bills, on demand 3/54
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/54
 On India—T. T. 220 1/2
 On Demand 220 1/2
 On Shanghai—Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. Thos. Blamly
 Captain Castle, R.N.
 Mr. Charles Pye
 Mr. S. N. Cohen
 Mr. S. Debraut
 Mr. J. Edwards
 Mr. E. Verand
 Mrs. A. Porter
 Mr. B. Lums
 Baron Luitwig
 Mr. J. MacGregor

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Phila*, with the English mail of the 22nd ultimo, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on the 22nd.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, etc., from San Francisco to the 29th ult., via Honolulu, left Yokohama on the 17th inst., and may be expected here on the 22nd.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Winglung*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 15th inst. at 3 p.m., and is due here on the 22nd.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, left Vancouver on the 15th inst. for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Stellar* left Singapore on the 12th inst., and is due here on the 19th.
 The steamer *Enureta* left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is due here on the 20th.
 The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Maria Teresa* left Shanghai on the 18th inst., and is due here on the 21st.
 The steamer *Glamorganshire* left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is expected here on the 21st.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s new steamer *Gwalior* left Shimonoeki on the 18th inst. at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on the 23rd.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Venitia*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 17th inst., and is due here on the 23rd.
 The China Shipping Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ningchow*, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 18th inst., and may be expected here on the 24th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canter*, from London, left Singapore on the 16th inst., and is due here on the 22nd.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s new steamer *Formosa* left London on the 30th ultimo for this port.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left London for this port on the 7th inst.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18th May, 1892.—At 4 p.m.									
STATION.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Dir.	Force.	Wind.	Temp.	Humidity.	Dir.
Yokohama	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Kobe	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Nagasaki	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Shimonoseki	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Shanghai	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Swatow	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Hankow	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Amoy	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Swatow	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Hankow	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Amoy	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Swatow	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Hankow	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Amoy	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Swatow	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Hankow	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Amoy	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
Swatow	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
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Amoy	SE	70.4	85	SE	1	SE	70.4	85	SE
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